

# DON'T YOU FORGET!

## Present Low Clubbing Rates Will Cease After March 31, 1906.

Under a ruling of the Postoffice Department, clubbing with other newspapers and periodicals, cannot be done for less than a certain per cent of the regular subscription price, and hence if the subscribers to THE SENTINEL desire the benefit of the present low clubbing rates they must do so not later than March 31, 1906, at which time these

### LOW RATES WILL CEASE.

We publish herewith a list of the publications now clubbing with THE SENTINEL, together with the price for which the two publications can be secured. After March 31st, these rates will cease until a readjustment is secured that is in accordance with the ruling of the Postoffice Department.

The Sentinel and Globe-Democrat.	\$2 00
The Sentinel and St. Louis Republic.	2 00
The Sentinel and Toledo Blade	1 50
The Sentinel and Kansas City Journal.	1 50
The Sentinel and Tribune Farmer.	1 50
The Sentinel and Prairie Farmer.	1 50
The Sentinel and Kansas City Star.	1 50
The Sentinel and World Almanac.	1 50
The Sentinel and Tribune Almanac.	1 50
The Sentinel and St. Paul Dispatch.	1 50
The Sentinel and Inter-Ocean.	1 75
The Sentinel and McCall's Magazine.	1 50

J. B. THOMAS, President. GEO. W. REED, Secretary.

### GRAND DISPERSION SALE

## HEREFORD CATTLE

### GOOD HEREFORD, CO., ALBANY, MO., Thursday, March 8, 1906.

10 Bulls. 20 Cows with Calves at foot. 50 Cows and Heifers.

IMPORTED SPORTS "AN, 138-44, imported by CHAS. W. ARMOUR, is the sire of 60 head that will be offered in this sale. He has blood lines that any breeder should be anxious to possess, and a breeder of typical Herfords. Some of the cows are: Dale Lass 22nd, by Dale 31 76792; Ruby 3d, by Pearl of Hazel Dell 63017; Miss Gentry Lass 3d, by Gentry Lass 89811; Leita 2d, by Premier 7781; Olivia by Well Done 68786; Fancy by Bystan 4th 71846; Anxiety Duchess 2d, by Anxiety Grove 2d 60624; Rose by Grove Gentry 8th 90813.

SALE TO BEGIN AT 10 A. M. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Parties from a distance will find entertainment at the new Albany and Merchants Hotel. COOL R. E. EDMONDSON, COOL R. W. MITCHELL, COOL P. B. WILKERSON, C. H. KENT, Clerk. Auctioneers. GEO. W. REED, Sec., ALBANY MO

The Great Paper of the Great West

## The Kansas City Star

Everywhere recognized as the strongest and most reliable newspaper in the most prosperous region of the United States.

### WHEREIN IT LEADS

ITS UNEXCELLED NEWS SERVICE embraces the continuous report of the Associate Press, with dispatches every hour; the general and special service of the New York Herald; the Hearst transcontinental leased wire service; and special correspondence from THE STAR'S representatives in Washington, D. C.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Topeka, Kas.; and Guthrie, Ok., in addition to the large list of news that comes from several hundred other alien representatives.

ITS MARKET REPORTS AND COMMENTS have an authoritative value that causes them to be telegraphed to all parts of the earth the moment THE STAR comes from the press. No Western man even indirectly interested in the value of food products, stocks and securities can afford to be without THE STAR'S daily record of prices and conditions.

ITS SPECIAL FEATURES include The Chaplain's column, in which are answered questions pertaining to beauty aids and social customs and affairs, a department for inquiries on other subjects and a wide range of miscellaneous articles throwing side lights upon the world's most interesting people and events—these in addition to a vigorous editorial page, absolutely independent politically, and a Sunday edition that is full of live special matter and interest.

### Thirteen Papers Each Week for 10 Cents.

The Kansas City Star was the first—and is still the only—newspaper to deliver a complete morning paper, THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, to its subscribers without increase in the subscription price.

## ST. JOSEPH GAZETTE

ELMER E. E. McJIMSEY, Editor.  
C. D. MORRIS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN Daily and Sunday Newspaper; all the News of all the world all the time. A Newspaper of Republican views.

### Subscription Rates:

Daily and Sunday	\$3.50	DAILY.	\$2.50
One year....		Except Sunday.	
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Special club rates with the SENTINEL. Call at the SENTINEL office, see the editor, have a talk about it and receive a sample copy of the GAZETTE.

—It is reported of an Iowa farmer that for some years his corn yielded on an average of 65 bushels per acre. He prided himself on his ability to select seed corn and get a good stand. He at tended one of the seed corn gospel meetings and saw where he had not quite come up to the best method. It appealed to him and he selected the seed for eight acres as he had never done before, and his eight acres yielded 128 bushels per acre. On the rest of the farm where only ordinary selection was employed, he obtained 65 bushels per acre.

—More than half the civil cases docketed for hearing at the present term of the present term of the Nodaway county circuit court were continued to the June term, Monday, when the titles of the different actions were called for assignment. In a majority of instances the attorneys were not able to take up the suits, owing to other conflicting matters. Several of the causes had not been properly started. In addition to the continuances, some dismissals were entered. —Maryville Republican.

### TRAVELING SALESMEN.

How the Comfort of Those in England Is Looked After by Hotels.

"Traveling men in England have special dining rooms, special rates and special lots of things," said E. K. Simmons of Manchester, England, according to the Louisville Courier-Journal. "When you go into the lobby of an English hotel you may be surprised to find a great open fire burning in one end of the room. Great comfortable chairs will be found about the lobby, and you need not exclaim if you see several salesmen smoking long pipes and reposing their stockinged feet upon large footstools. Empty shoes can be found in many portions of the room.

"The English lobby is a parlor or sitting room, a place of comfort, and in no instance bears the stiff, varnished, emblazoned appearance of your American hostelry. When you go to the dining room you may be surprised to hear the clerk ask you if you are a traveling man. If you are you are ushered into a simply but homely furnished room containing one long table. The apartment is more like a private dining room, and everybody is everybody's friend.

"The meal is especially served, the waiters show especial deference, and everything bears a tone of home life. As each man leaves the table he is seen to drop a halfpenny in a little box. This is an unwritten law of the land, and the money thus collected goes to pay for schools and orphanages for the children of traveling salesmen who die without leaving sufficient means for their support. Several of these schools and orphanages are maintained throughout England.

"English traveling salesmen use life easier than do the men following a similar occupation in America. They never think of entering a man's store with a lighted cigar, and they would as soon forget to wear a collar or coat as to expect to do business with a man without having their shoes carefully polished. All hotels look to this, and a 'boots' gets your shoes each night, marks them with chalk, polishes them and returns them before you are awake the next day."

### HIS EVASIVE PROMISE.

In Renouncing Whisky Bridegroom Did Not Include All Intoxicants.

The bride exacted but one promise from her husband when they were married. This was that he should not drink whisky. It is needless to state, relates the Baltimore News, that when she made him promise this she thought she had made him a teetotaler. Whisky, to her mind, covered the whole field.

One night, shortly after the honeymoon was over, when the bridegroom came home and kissed his new wife, his breath was unmistakably redolent of something alcoholic.

"You've been drinking," replied the little lady, agast.

"Only a gin rickey," replied the bridegroom, but watching anxiously the effects of this announcement.

"Oh!" said the bride, relieved, "I thought it was something that might make you drunk."

It was two or three days later that the bride burst in upon the groom with fire in her eye. "You have deceived me," she gasped. "You promised me you would not drink whisky, and then after all you went, and drank a gin rickey, and Mrs. Brown tells me they are the same thing, and I shall never trust you again."

Then the bridegroom began to explain, but he has not yet succeeded in convincing his unworried spouse that in renouncing whisky he did not renounce the whole family of inebriating drinks, and he's very careful now about his clothes.

### Indian Superstition.

In Sarawak persons of the Milanau tribe have a practice of depositing a large leaf, peculiarly folded, at the spot where the accident has happened, to conciliate the powers of evil. A man hurt himself in the rajah's garden, and some Milanaus employed there hastened to perform the ceremony of propitiation. The present rajah, Sir Charles Brooks, tells what followed in his "Ten Years in Sarawak." He disliked to see this litter on the path and told the gardeners to remove it. But the Milanaus said that the arm of anyone touching the leaf would swell. So the rajah threw it away himself—and two days afterward he had a painful swelling in his arm, which lasted a fortnight.

### Enemy of the Octopus.

Conger eels hunt for the octopus and, when found, proceed to browse on its limbs. The octopus tries to hug the slippery, slimy conger tight but in vain, and, finding its limbs growing less, discharges its ink in the face of the foe and, under cover of the turbid water beats a hasty retreat. It is to escape the too pressing attention of its foe that the octopus possesses the power of changing its color to correspond with that of its surroundings.

### No Place for Him.

House Agent—Yes, sir, I've got the very thing that will suit you—beautiful house and fine situation. Client—Fine situation, eh? "Splendid situation, sir." "Healthy place?" "Healthy! I should think so. Why, sir, in that district sickness is practically unknown." "Ah, well, then, the house won't suit me. You see, I'm a medical man." —Chicago Journal.

### ERIN'S POPULATION LESS.

Total Number of Inhabitants at the Middle of Last Year Was Put at Only 4,403,192.

Consul Gunsaulus, of Cork, writes that some valuable and interesting figures are given in the annual report of the registrar general of Ireland, just issued, covering the fiscal year 1904. According to this report the estimated population of Ireland has fallen, in the middle of the year 1905, to 4,403,192.

It appears that during 1904 the marriages registered in Ireland numbered 22,961, the births 103,811 and the deaths 79,513. The marriage rate, which is 5.22 in 1,000 of the estimated population, shows an increase of 0.01, as compared with that for the year 1903, and is 21 per cent. above the average rate for the ten years from 1894 to 1903, and the highest rate for any of these years. As to the birth rate (23.5 in 1,000) it shows an increase of 0.5 as compared with that for the preceding year, and is also 0.5 above the average rate for the ten years—1894-1903. The death rate (18.1 in 1,000) is 0.6 above the rate for the preceding year and 0.1 above the average rate for the ten years from 1894 to 1903.

The natural increase of population recorded, or excess of births over deaths, was 24,298; the loss by emigration amounted to 33,902; a decrease of 12,604 in the population would thus appear to have taken place during the year; but against this decrease there is a setoff in immigration of which no official record has been obtained.

### WASTE AFFORDS FORTUNES

Filtration Plants Produce Material of Great Value in Industries.

"Waste not, want not," tells only half the story in the twentieth century, which finds fortunes in waste products. Sulphate of iron as a water purifying agent, with an admixture of a small percentage of copper sulphate, is of comparatively recent use in mechanical filtration, and its merit as a coagulant, together with its low cost has led to its employment as a substitute for aluminium sulphate. A new outlet, therefore, has been provided for a waste product the uses of which hitherto have been much circumscribed, and the disposition of which at all large finishing mills has been a problem. The possibilities of the trade are suggested by the requirements of one of the largest filtration plants, where 3,500 tons are used annually. More attention also is being paid to the use of the blast furnace fine dust, despite the many unsuccessful attempts at briquetting. Recent developments indicate that the latter has been given up as impracticable, and attention is being turned toward the agglomeration of the dust into rotary kilns. Some of the largest producers of steel have already made plants for the rotary kiln type.

### LONDON'S TWO SEASONS.

The Season Proper Has Been Supplemented by a Winter Influx of People.

A visit to any one of the fashionable restaurants will suffice to prove beyond doubt that London now enjoys two seasons—the season proper and the winter season, says the Express.

One of the attractions which has kept such a remarkable number of well-known people in town is the excellence of the Italian opera at Covent Garden. Then dinner parties and even small dances are the order of the day. The restaurant proprietors all declare that never before have so many people clung to London at this time of year. The Riviera no longer attracts in the way it did a few years ago, and the Cairo season is only for the few.

Hunting men, too, are showing a disposition to rush to town immediately a frost sets in, instead of remaining at headquarters, with the result that London hostesses can always rely on securing men at any rate occasionally, for a cheery winter function.

The motor car is, of course, responsible for the number of county people who now come up to town to put up at hotels and "do" a few theaters.

### YEARS OF LABOR LOST.

The Singular Experience Related by a Man Who Once Wrote a Book.

"I have been told," said a man of experience, "that it is not unusual for men to spend much thought and toil over inventions of one sort and another, only to find when they took these things to Washington to be patented that the same ideas had long before been worked out by somebody else and that patents had already been issued on them. I had that experience once with a book.

"I spent 14 years once, writing a book, and I had it all but completed. And then, stopping at a second-hand book stall, I picked up from among a lot of books offered at five cents each one that bore a title in the very words that I had decided upon for the title of my book; and the opening sentence in this book was almost identical with that in my own.

"Somebody else had had the same idea that I had worked over so long, and had written and published a book about it 50 years before."

### Not All Alike.

He—Millionaires are very common nowadays.  
She—Some of them always were!—Detroit Free Press.

### FISHES FOND OF MINNOWS.

Great Numbers Are Required as One Item of Aquarium Food Supplies.

In nature everywhere large fishes feed on small ones and on other forms of animal life which they may find in the water, and for their well being it is always sought as far as possible to supply such natural food to fishes in captivity, says the New York Sun. In the case of a great aquarium like that in New York, with many captive fishes, this involves the supplying for food purposes, among other things, of a great number of minnows. The larger fishes in the New York aquarium consumed last year about 1,000 quarts of minnows, or about eight barrels.

The minnows thus fed range from half an inch to five inches in length and average about 2,500 to the quart, so that it takes about 2,500,000 minnows annually to furnish this item of the aquarium's food supplies, which includes also clams and shrimps and cut up fresh fish and various other things.

The largest of the striped bass, a fish close to three feet in length and weighing probably 25 pounds, will eat from 200 to 250 minnows in a day. If it should eat 200 a day for 300 days in the year it would in that period consume 60,000 minnows.

But whether, like the big striped bass, they eat 200 minnows in a day, or like some of the smaller fishes, only a dozen, or half a dozen, all fishes like minnows, and this fondness for them is not confined to fishes alone, but is shared by other animals of the sea, as, for instance, by seals, which like minnows very much. If a handful of minnows are thrown into a pool of seals the seals will dive and swim about after them with great swiftness until they have swallowed every one.

So it takes quite a lot of minnows to satisfy the natural appetite of the aquarium's larger fishes, but the two and a half millions or thereabouts thus annually taken don't cut much of a figure as compared with the number left. The minnows for the aquarium are all gathered within a comparatively small area, neighboring to Gravesend bay.

### THE LARGEST RIVER PORT.

The Largest Number of Boats and Tonnage Is Enrolled at Memphis.

Memphis is the largest river port having boats enrolled exclusively in the river trade in the United States, both in number of boats engaged in trade that makes this the home port and in tonnage. This, states the Memphis Commercial-Appeal, is shown by the report of the commissioner of navigation of the United States.

Memphis has 84 boats enrolled here at the home port, with a total tonnage of 12,318 tons. St. Louis comes next, with 75 boats, showing a total tonnage of 22,820 tons. This large tonnage is shown by reason of the fact that many barges of large tonnage are making St. Louis the home port that are not entitled to be named among boats that are registered as traffic boats. Taking them off would give Memphis a much larger tonnage, and would also increase the number of boats in excess of those at St. Louis. Cincinnati has 68 boats, with a total tonnage of 14,232. Many of these are also barges, and should not properly be named.

Wheeling, W. Va., is next to St. Louis in number of boats, but the tonnage is only 8,188. The total number of boats is 73. Evansville has 71, with a total tonnage of 6,509. New Orleans has 30 boats engaged in the river trade, and a total tonnage of 4,748. Paducah has 30, with a total tonnage of 5,542, while Louisville has 38 boats, with a total tonnage of 7,030. Cairo has only 11 boats that use it as a home port, with a total tonnage of 2,368.

### ROAST RICH RELATIVES.

Are Received with Open Arms by the Impecunious, But When They Leave.

The rich relatives come to visit. We received them with open arms. We sent to the store for some boiled ham and pickles and we made hot biscuits. We spared no expense to make their visit agreeable. It must have cost us nearly 75 cents for the supper alone. When they rose to go they permitted us to kiss them farewell, which we did, says an exchange.

"We are so sorry you are going. Do come again soon," we said. And we smiled and bowed, and I gave him a cigar with a band around it and my wife loaned her her best veil.

As soon as the door closed behind them we said:

"What borest?"

"They have money, but they're terribly shy on brains."

"Did you notice him eating with his knife? If his mouth hadn't been so large, he'd surely have cut him self."

"They're rich, but they didn't buy us anything."

"Well, I hope they don't come again in a long while."

"Her dress was a fright."

"Did you notice his vest? Looked as though he had spilled the soup down it."

Which leads to the statement that the rich relative always gets a square meal, but never a square deal.

### At the Woman's Club.

Mrs. Whyte—How sweetly contented Mrs. Bjelkniss looks!  
Mrs. Browne—Yes, didn't you see her snub that little Mrs. Weathersby just now?—Somerville Journal.

### FINDING MEN IN SNOWSLIDES

Trick Learned from Indians Proves Efficacious in Saving Many Lives.

Eli Smith is credited with having saved the lives of 25 men at Sheep Camp in the spring of 1898 at the time of the great snowslide on the Dyea trail. It will be recalled, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, that 63 men were killed by the slide, most of them suffocating before rescuers could reach them. Smith was on the trail several miles below the slide. He came up three-quarters of an hour after the tragedy and found the survivors frantically trying to dig the victims out.

"Give me that stick," said Smith to a man who had a flat lathlike piece of wood in his hand.

The stick was turned over to Smith, who immediately whittled the end so that he could insert it in his mouth and grasp it firmly with his back teeth. Then he thrust the stick in the snow and held the end in his mouth, apparently listening. He repeated the operation at several points in the slide. Finally he shouted:

"Come! Dig here, quick!"

At a depth of nine feet the rescuers took out three men, unconscious, but alive. Those three men recovered and were all right by morning.

In the same manner Smith pointed out other places, which resulted in the locating of many bodies and the uncovering in all of 25 men whose lives were saved.

"Where did you learn that trick?" Smith was asked, the other day.

"I learned that in Idaho, at Wood river," said he. "The Indians know that trick. I guess a wire would be better than a stick, but they don't keep wire in stock out in the wilds, so Indians always use a stick. You see if a feller is alive you can sort of hear him breathe, or I guess it's more like feeling him breathe. If he is kicking or moving around you can hear him plain. You just put the stick down into the snow two or three feet and you can hear a feller breathing, even if he's 20 feet further down."

### CABBAGE PATCH TAVERN.

Future Pilgrims to the Domicile of Mrs. Wiggs Will Find a Change.

Current reports from Louisville, Ky., indicate the probability that future pilgrims to the shrine of that community, literary and otherwise, may pause for refreshment or inspiration at the Cabbage Patch inn. At least, says the New York World, Mrs. Wiggs is disposed to rent her shanty and the would-be lessee has asked for his license. It has been observed by grave writers that public houses of entertainment have often provided the haunts of those prominent in literature and the arts. Chaucer cheered nine host at the Tabard; Shakespeare, Ben Johnson and their fellows made merry at the Mermaid; Congreve and Wycherly had their revels at the Half Moon, and there are other famous examples of England. For our own side of the water we have the literary traditions of the Wayside Inn, we know of Irving listening to strange tales at the old Bull's Head in New York—and we need not mention the late Subway Tavern, of brief but strenuous note.

If inns may be the haunts of geniuses, they may as well commemorate transgressions by genius. Mrs. Wiggs underwent one of these. She was without distinction in her own side street till she was gathered on the point of a pen and placed between book covers. The accomplishment of realizing upon her in letters was noteworthy. It is perhaps inevitable that they who go to the patch therefore to wonder shall remain to drink.

### FUR FARMING FOR PROFIT.

Noted Naturalist Tells What Are the Best Animals to Raise.

Fur farming offers a good chance for small capital. A man of experience may put in \$1,000 and get a remarkable percentage as soon as well started, says Ernest Thompson Seton, in Country Life in America. There is no object in breeding cheap furs. A muskrat with his 15-cent pelt is almost as much trouble to raise as a \$300 silver fox. Therefore, only the high-class furs will be considered.

What is the most valuable fur of all? No doubt the sea otter. Its ample and magnificent robe brings now, I am told, from \$500 to \$1,000, but the animal is so rare that a large fortune would be exhausted in getting the stock, and nothing is known of the methods necessary for its propagation.

Next on the list is the silver fox. The black or silver fox is nothing but a black phase or freak of the common fox, just as the black sheep is a color freak of the common sheep. A pair of pure red foxes may have a black fox in their litter, and that black fox may grow up to be the parent of nothing but red foxes, but a red fox will bring only a dollar or two and the silver fox a hundred times as much.

### Literal.

"I never saw a man's opinion of himself so thoroughly justified as was young Softy's at our place the other day."

"What happened?"

"Well, he thought he was the biggest gun in the establishment."

"Yes?"

"And so he was always booming himself."

"Well?"

"Well, the boss just fired him."—Baltimore American.